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THE POLICY OF PEACE.

QUIET PROGRESS MAKING.

Wade Hampton was entertained at lunch by the President yesterday, and afterward had a long conference with him. Hampton was anxious for speedy action, as labor and business are unsettled in South Carolina. The President assured him that he should carry out the pledges of the letter of acceptance and the inaugural. Hampton afterward had talks with Mr. Evarts and Mr. Schurz. The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Columbia, S. C., reports that the power of the State Government is already really in Hampton's hands. Gov. Chamberlain had several interviews with Cabinet officers yesterday. The Louisiana Commission will leave for the South on Monday. Ohio Republicans have arrived in Washington to demand the recognition of

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CASE.

WADE HAMPTON'S ARRIVAL.

POPULAR CURIOSITY TO SEE HIM -- HE LUNCHES AND TALKS WITH MR. HAYES-CHAMBERLAIN

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBENE.] WASHINGTON, March 29 .- Wade Hampton arrived from South Carolina at 2:30 a. m. to-day. He was accompanied by the following committee of the Chamber of Commerce of that State, comprising its leading merchants and capitalists: Robert Adger, W. B. Smith. S. T. Tupper, W. C. Bee, R. Bollman, Capt, Farley, and F. W. Dorsey. They were met at the depot by Senator Gordon and Judge Mackey, and were driven at once to Willard's Hotel.

Wade Hampton's presence in Washington excites more attention than that of any other public man who has arrived here since President Hayes came. A considerable crowd of people remained around Willari's until nearly 3 o'clock this morning, waiting to see him. Whenever he appeared in the reception-room, or in the corridors of the hotel, a hundred men pressed forward to eatch a glimpse of the Democratic hero of South Carolina, and to shake him by the hand. He is intercepted and forced to hold a levee on his way to his meals, and on every other occasion when he makes his appearance in public; and his room in the hotel has been thronged all day, whenever he has been present in it.

Almost the first thing he did on arriving here this attributed to him in the Associated Press dispatch. He says he did not use any threatening words, but what he did say was that he should insist upon his rights as an American citizen, and that the rights of the American citizens of South Carolina as expressed at the ballot-box should be held sacred and inviolate. Before breakfast this morning he sent to the President the following letter announcing his arrival and asking for an appointment:

and asking for an appointment:

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, March 29, 1877.
To the Prevalent:
Sh.: In compliance with your invitation I am here for the purpose of uniting my efforts with yours to the end of composing the political differences which now unhapply distract the people of South Carolina. I beg you to believe that my anxiety to bring about the permanent pacification of that State, a pacification in which the rights of all shall be safe, and the interests of all shall be protected, is as sincere as I feel assured is your own for the accomplishment of the same ends. My position for years past in reference to the political rights of colored chizens, and my solemn piledeo given during the late canvass in South Carolina, that under my administration all their rights should be absolutely secure, should furnish a sufficient guarantee of my sincerity on these points, which appear to be the subject of special anxiety. I have the honor to ask at what hour it will be your pleasure to receive ms. I am, Sir, very respect-

anxiety. I have the honor to the beyonr pleasure to receive me. I am. Sir, very respect be your pleasure to receive me. Wabe Ham'ton, fully, your obedient servant. Wabe Ham'ton, Governor of South Carolina. The President returned a verbal message by Col. Rodgers, his private secretary, informing Gov. Hampton that he would be pleased to see him at 1 o'clock. At that hour, accompanied by Senator Gordon and Attorney-General Connor, Gov. Hampton went to the White House, and was at once shown into the private parlors of the Executive Mansion. The Cabinet had already adjourned, its curred for a week. Gov. Hampton and bis friends lanched with the President, and afterward spent several hours in presenting to him their version of the South Carolina controversy, as they under

Wade Hampton, Gen. Gordon, and Gen. M. C. Butler are willing to say very little to-night as to what actually occurred between Hampton and the President during their interview to-day. They only say that the question of Hampton's title to the Governorship was not discussed, and that the interview was confined to a general consideration of the present political and material condition of South Carolina. Hampton is reported to have based his conversation entirely upon the assumption that he is the Governor of the State and that he indicated to the President the policy he intended to pursue. Hampton was visited at his hotel to-night by Secre-

In an interview with a reporter of The Erening Star to-day Gov. Hampton took the ground that the majority of the people of his State, white and black, recognize him as the legal Governor. What he desires is not recognition by the President, but the right to administer unhampered the duties of the office to which he has been chosen. He says he will make no compromise of any nature which will recognize Chamberlain as having any claim to the Executive office. He insists that the peace will be preserved and the rights of all respected if the troops are withdrawn, and that his authority as Governor is respected all over the State, except within that boundary patroled by the Federal troops. He thinks, if the President will withdraw the military to the barracks, that the complications now existing will speedily right themselves, and that the Governor who does not have the respect of the people will soon tire of administering an office without honor or emoluments. Gov. Hampton says that he will administer the affairs of the State for the best interests of all classes; he will see that the blacks are protected in all their rights. He thinks that the dawn of peace is about breaking in upon South Carolina, and with the civil government restored and the mandates of the courts obeyed, the State will rapidly build up its waste places; that capital and labor will go band in hand to develop it, and ere many years the Palmetto State will be a Commonwealth over which any one may be proud to preside. Gov. Hampton also thinks that President Hayes means to stand by the principles set forth in his inaugural address, and time will show to the

country the wisdom of his Southern policy.
In conversation the Governor is agreeable. He peaks without any reserve or hesitation. At times he is interesting, and has an engaging manner calculated to impress any one who comes in contact with

. Gov. Chamberlain called upon Secretaries Sherman, Devens, and McCrary to-day, in accordance with the suggestion of the President made to him on the day of his arrival. He explained to them such features of the South Carolina controversy as each desired to hear especially about. He did not go to the White House until evening, the time of the Presftent having been occupied during most of the afternoon with Hampton and those who accompanied

Secretary Evarts and Gov. Hampton accompanied the President in his ride for an hour or two this afternoon, and the Secretary of State gave a dinner evening to Gov. Hampton and a number of

he was absent to tender him the compliment of a serenade. Gen. M. C. Butler, as his friend, declined the honor, saying that he desired no public demon-HAMPTON AND CHAMBERLAIN IN WASHINGTON— TALKS WITH THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET—NEW stration here. One reason assigned for declining was that the speeches he had already made while on SUPPORT FOR PACKARD. his way here had been misreported and miscon-

Those who accompanied Hampton from Columbia report that the journey was a continued ovation. A special train was sent out from Richmond to meet him, and on his arrival in that city there were fireworks, illuminations, music, salutes, speeches, &c. The Richmond papers of this afternoon received here to-night are full of the most extravagant descriptions of what they seem to consider the triumphal progress of the great hero of the South. On inquiry at the Executive Mansion to-night it is positively ascertained that there is no truth whatver in the report telegraphed hence that the President has directed an order to be issued withdrawing the troops from Columbia. It can be further stated on the same authority that as both Governors have now been heard, no Exective action will be taken until after the most deliberate consideration.

THE TALK WITH MR. HAYES. HAMPTON URGES EARLY ACTION-THE PRESIDENT'S ASSURANCES-HAMPTON PLEASED. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

Washington, March 29 .- The conversation between Mr. Hayes and Wade Hampton to-day was of a free and general character. It related primarily to the probable condition of the State in case the troops should be withdrawn.

The points urged by Gov. Hampton and his friends were as follows: They claimed that there is an imperative necessity for speedy action, as the planting interests of South Carolina are in absolute danger of destruction by reason of the present unsettled state of affairs. The labor system is now in process of disintegration, and although the season for planting is already at hand, the planters are unable, as heretofore, to obtain advances of money from merchants and factors. This disastrous condition of affairs will continue until some stable system of government shall have been established. In short, business is paralyzed and credit almost entirely destroyed throughout the State in consequence of its present unsettled condi-

Another reason for speedy action was that "carpet-baggers" and others interested in the perpetuation of the Chamberlain rule are constantly inciting riots and disaffection, and the most assiduous care and forbearance have to be exercised to prevent open breaches of the public peace, the everpresent danger being that the disturbances may become general throughout the State. Instances merning was to make a most positive denial of having uttered in Wilmington, N. C., the sentiments

> The remainder of the conversation was mainly directed to the questions as to what would be the probable condition of affairs should the troops be withdrawn from the State House, and what line of policy Gov. Hampton intends to pursue in that event. On these points the President was assured that there would be no effort to seize the Capitol by mob violence, and that only legal processes would be resorted to by Gov. Hampton to establish the supremacy of his Government.

No formal pledges were asked or given during the interview; but Gov. Hampton emphatically repeated the statements be has heretofore made, that he possesses both the purpose and the power to protect all persons and classes afike in their legal and constitutional rights. The President, in reply, substantially stated that it is his purpose to carry out in good faith the promises of his inaugural address, as he is deeply anxious to bring peace and quiet to the distracted portions of the country; and he is satisfied that this result will be attained in a very

During the entire conversation, which lasted several hours, there was no discussion of Chamberlam's right or title to the Governorship, and nothing was said which contemplated his continuance in The conversation was almost altogether based upon the assumption of a withdrawal of the Federal troops and the relinquishment of the legal questions at issue to the State courts. Gov. Hamp- the statements of certain carpet-bag politicians that than one occasion cyli-disposed persons having a ton and his friends say they were greatly pleased feel confident that the State of South Carolina wiit soon be relieved of the present political and indus

A CHARLESTON DELEGATION. THEY DESCRIBE TO MR. HAYES THE DEMORALIZA-TION OF BUSINESS AND NEED OF PEACE. IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, March 29 .- The Committee apointed by the Charleston Chamber of Commerce had an interview with President Hayes this evening. They read to him an address setting forth in substance the following points: South Carolina is an agricultural State, and upon agriculture all depends. Yet plantations everywhere are cultivated a half less than last year. Laborers are willing to work, capitalists are unable to give planters the means to employ them, so that blacks and whites alike are affected. If Hampton were recognized, confidence would be restored, money employed, and all trades revived. But if this was not soon done it would be too late. The interests of the whites and blacks are the same, and under Hampton all conditions and aims of the President's inaugural address will be satisfied, and peace, happiness, religion, and piety prevail everywhere.

Mr. Adger then insisted on the necessity of imme diate action, and invited Mr. Tupper, President of the Chamber of Commerce, to communicate his views as to the great detriment being done to the State by the present delay. Mr. Tupper thereupon set forth the present languishing condition of business growing out of the uncertainty of political affairs in the present and future, and insisted, as a representative of the commercial interests, thal nothing but the absolute and universal recognition of Hampton as Governor could give peace and pro-

Mr. Pelzer then said that his firm had been induced by the condition of affairs to be unusually cautious in making advances to planters, and that in his opinion Hampton's administration could give

peace and ultimate prosperity to the State. W. B. Smith then followed, and said that the banking capital of Charleston is not more than onefifth of what it was before the war, and nevertheless such is the present want of confidence that even that limited capital could not be loaned out satisfactorily. He claimed that the settlement of the political troubles would harmonize the two Jaces, and restore lost confidence to the whole people.

Louis D. De Saussere then argued that the character of the disturbances in the State required an immediate remedy, and demonstrated that Hampton was declared Governor by the only body capable of that act. He said a large majority of the judges in the State had so decided; and Hampton was gradually absorbing the whole power of the State, as evinced by the payment of voluntary tax, the support of public institutions, &c. In conclusion, he said the people would accept no other government than Hampton's; it was that or a Territorial condi-

The President said that it might have been posed that he could have acted earlier, but he could not act until his constitutional advisers had been appointed, and when appointed he and they were obliged to give attention to vacancies held to exist in the Civil cervice. Most of those vacancies, it was found, could be over, and his successor would not be embarrassed as he was. He had now reached South Carolina and was confident his ultimate pur-A committee of the Jackson Democratic Club poses were the same as those of the com-

called at Wade Hampton's rooms this evening while | mittee. He had invited Govs. Hampton and Chamberlain to Washington as the persons most likely to be able to give an intelligent statement of affairs,

and was confident that a satisfactory solution would be found.

The whole interview was very pleasant, and the committee received with marked courtesy by the President. In the course of the interview Mr. Tupper asked the President if he apprehended any difficulties or disorder in the State. The President said he was glad to reply he had no such fear. Mr. Tupper then asked if there was any reason for Executive interference to keep peace and order in South Carolina. The President laughingly said he could not answer such pointed questions.

EVERYTHING IN HAMPTON'S HANDS-A DESERTED STATE HOUSE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. COLUMBIA, S. C., March 29.-The South Carolina controversy has almost settled itself. All that remains of it is merely a contest for the possession of the rooms in the State House, and of the books and records kept in them. The Chamberlain officials occupy these rooms under the protection of the Federal soldiers, but they exercise no other functions of office whatever. According to their own statements they will, if the military are withdrawn, quietly turn over the keys to the officers of the Hampton Government.

Inquiries of the leaders of both parties leave no question but that the powers of the State Governent in all its administrative branches are wholly in the hands of Gov. Hampton. Under a resolution of his Legislature last Winter he called upon the taxpayers to advance for the support of his administration one-tenth of the amount of their last year's taxes. They have responded with such unanimity that over \$120,000 has already been received. This is nearly a tenth of the total State levy of last year. The Chamberlain Government has not collected a

Of the eight Circuit Judges, five have made decisions one way or another recognizing the validity of Hampton's authority. One of the others has decided that Hampton was elected but has not yet been legally inaugurated, and that Chamberlain holds over. The other two have made no decisions involving the question. There are only two Supreme Court Judges, the Chief-Justice being dead. They both signed a decision containing a recognition of Hampton, but one of them (Judge Wright) afterward filed a revocation, which is held by Judge Willard, his associate, to be of no effect. Judge Wright subsequently drew upon Hampton's Treas nrer for a month's salary, and his receipt is on file The State Penitentiary is supported with funds paid monthly by Hampton. So are the State charitable institutions. Hampton's pardons release criminals, and upon his warrants murderers have been executed. The county sheriffs and treasurers obey his instructions. Indeed there seems to be no vestige of authority in the hands of Chamberlain except the control of the State House, which he holds because the soldiers are instructed to hold it for him.

Columbia is as quiet as a New-England village. Not the least sign of excitement is to be seen in the streets. The State House is deserted save by the Chamberlain officials and the detail of soldiers. A single sentinel guards the door to the Executive chamber, where Lieut.-Gov. Gleaves sits in solitary state. The arms of about twenty others are stacked in the hall, and the men pass the time in playing eards in the ante-room. At the Hampton headquarters are three officials, a messenger, and a clerk. They have no guard, civil or military.

Nobody anticipates the least disturbance if Hampton is recognized or if the question is left to decide itself by the withdrawal of the troops from the State House to their barracks hard by. A civil process will in one day eject the Chamberlain officers from the building without force or even unusual excite ment. Then the whole affair will end. The Hampton officers say that there will be no such thing as revenge nor prosecution of their dispossessed rivals; and if there are any suits at all they will be to recover money plainly due the State according to the books of the retiring officers. Such a peaceable and conciliatory spirit prevails among the influential classes of citizens here that it is impossible to credit they will have to the State if Chamberlain is

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE. GENS. HAWLEY AND HARLAN IN WASHINGTON-A START SOUTH ON MONDAY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!
WASHINGTON, March 28.—Gen. Hawley of the Louisiana Commission arrived in Washington this morning. During the day he called upon the President and informed him of his readiness to act with the commission. The President expressed a desire to have a conference to-morrow with such members as might by that time be in the city. Gen. Harlan arrived here this evening and Judge Lawrence will arrive in the morning. These with Gen. Hawley will make a majority. Wayne MacVeagh is expected by Saturday, but it is not known whether ex-Gov. Brown will come here or will first meet the

commission in New-Orleans on Wednesday morning. The members of the commission who are in the city expect to start for the South on Monday morning and to be ready to proceed with their labors in New-Orleans upon Wednesday of next week. They anticipate nothing to keep them in the South more than a week or ten days.

Nothing definite has been suggested to the mem bers of the commission as to their duties except that they shall attempt to induce both parties in Louisiana to agree to a reorganization of the Legislature on the basis that has already been indicated in dispatches to THE TRIBUNE. No discussion of the organization of the commission has yet taken place, and it is not known who will act as its president. It does not appear either out of what fund the commission will be paid, if paid at all; but the President has a private fund annually appropriated for political exigencies more than ample for the purpose of paying the expenses of this mission.

The President expresses himself entirely confident of success in the Louisiana case, and the tone of his conversation with Southern gentlemen is most cordial and conciliatory. He has requested Gen. Gibson and Col. Levy of Louisiana to repair to Newson and Col. Levy of Louisiana to repair to New-Orleans and assist the Commission in carrying out his scheme of pacification. They left te-night for that city in company with ex-Representatives Sheridan and Smith and Mr. Wheelock of Louisiana. Messrs. Kellogg and Campbell, on the Republican side, are the only prominent Louisiana politicians now left in Washington.

THE LOUISIANA CASE.

FRIENDS FOR PACKARD. AN OHIO DELEGATION MAKES AN EMPHATIC DE MAND FOR HIS RECOGNITION.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, March 29.-Republicans who have just arrived in Washington from the Western Reserve represent the sentiment in that part of Ohio as exceedingly strong and outspoken in favor of a recognition of Gov. Packard by the Federal Administration. They say that nothing short of this will satisfy the Republican masses there; and they will look upon any action of the Administration which results in the overthrow of Packard as dis crediting the title of President Hayes himself. They assert that the people of Ohio will never be made to understand how it is that Gov. Packard, who received more votes than the Hayes electors, could be defeated when the State was given to the Republicans on the National ticket. They say that if the President deserts Packard be will not be sustained be the people of his own State. One of these gentlemen says that if Packard and

See Fifth Page.

WASHINGTON.

TREASURY CHANGES. RICHARD C. M'CORMICK MADE ASSISTANT SECRETARY -MR. CONANT TO GO TO LONDON FOR THE TREASURY.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE ! Washington, March 29 .- Richard C. McCormick has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasary and has accepted the position. He will enter upon his duties about the 10th of next month. Assistant Secretary Conant will sail for London

about the 12th of April to become Chief of the Syn dicate Bureau, in place of Mr. Bigelow, who will take a subordinate position. Mr. McCormick was offered a foreign mission by the President immediately after his inauguration, but private considerations prevented him from accept-About ten days ago the President, at the suggestion of Secretary Sherman, offered to make him Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and the appointment has been approved by the Cabinet. Secretary Sherman says that this change is not made on account of any dissatisfaction with the administration of Mr. Conant. He has proved himself a most excellent officer, and the Secretary is fully convinced that the late accusations against him were wholly without foundation and unjust and cruel in the extreme. In order that no dishonor may attach to Assistant Secretary Conant in connection with his retirement from the present position, and in order that the President and Secretary may show their confidence in him, he has been given the place indicated.

Secretary Sherman in explaining this change says that, while fully appreciating the value of Mr. Conant's services, he thinks it nothing more than proper that in carrying out the financial policy which he contemplates he shall have the assistance of a chief subordinate who will be identified with that policy as well as himself, and be thoroughly in accord with it. It is the Secretary's purpose to give his attention at an early day to the subject of bringing the country speedily back to specie payment, and to a refunding of the national debt at lower rates of interest; and he desires so to organize the department that he may devote himself chiefly to these two important subjects.

This is the first instance in which any person connected with the National Republican Committee has received an appointment from the Administration.

EVACUATION OF ALASKA. THE USELESS AND EXPENSIVE MILITARY GUARD THERE RECALLED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, March 29 .- One of the first nees of Secretary of War McCrary was to order the removal of the troops now stationed in Alaska. This is not only a measure of wise economy, but one of great humanity to the soldiers who have been kept there for the past few years. The force has consisted of two companies of infantry and numbered from 80 to 150 men. Owing to the severity of the climate and other causes which will be understood by those familiar with the character of the people of Alaska, it has been found hapracticable to keep the same troops in Sitka more than a year. They are of no practical use, as there is no duty o perform; and if it was necessary to use force to keep the natives in order, no provision for transporting troops

The extra expense of this military occupation of Alaska is about \$50,000 a year. It costs about \$10,000 to transport the troops there from a station on the Pacific coast, about \$10,000 more to bring them back again at the end of the year, and from \$20,000 to \$30,000 a year for the transportation of subsistence and other stores. The Secretary of the Treasury will issue an order to the revenue marine officers stationed in Alaska to use their vessels and men to preserve order among the natives if necessary.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. SECRET SOCIETIES IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

Washington, Thursday, March 29, 1877. During the recent sessions of the Cabinet, while the question of civil service reform was under consideration, the subject of political organizations of a secret character and their influence in the department was discussed at some length. Many of the associations are organized ostensibly for the purpose of aiding de serving persons who have served in the army or navy to secure positions under the Government; but in several of the departments it has been discovered that on more to erievance against some employé in the service brought charges against efficient officers. When the dis missals were made last Summer from the various departments, certain organizations, some of them of a secret and political character, were quite prominent in

MR. HAYES'S INDEPENDENCE ILLUSTRATED.

The Nebraska Senators said yesterday that they should oppose the confirmation of any Indian agents appointed to stations within Nebraska who did not come from that State. The President seems to have given these Senators a defiance by the appointment to-day of three agents to that State, none of whom are from Nebraska. They are James Lawrence of Dakota for the Spotted Tail Agency; Isaiah Lightner of Maryland to the Spotted 1an Agency; Issual Ligather of Maryland to the Santee Agency; and Jesse W. W. Griest of Pennsylvania to the Oloe Agency. The last two are of the Society of Friends. In making these appointments the Presi ent seems to have kept good his promise to the delegation of Friends that waited upon him yesterday.

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISES TO BE PUSHED. A prominent Louisiana Democrat said yesterday with respect to the organization of the next House, that most of the Congressmen from Louisiana, Mississipp Arkansas, and Tennessee will go into the Democratic cancus and make a formal demand that the Democrats as a party by caucus resolution, and as a condition of receiving the support of their delegation in the contest for the Speakership, shall agree to support the Southern Pacific Railroad bill and the bill providing for an appropriation to rebuild and repair the levee system. They add that if the Democratic caucus should decline to do this, these delegations and many single members from other States will withdraw and seek to make a combination elsewhere. as a party by caucus resolution, and as a condition of

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday March 29, 1877. Upon representations made by the Standard Publishing Company of Syracuse, N. Y., to the effect that the recent contract for supplying postage stamps for the next four yers was hastily and improvidently awarded to the Cons expected in a few days.

A committee of the Baltimore Board of Trade, con-

sisting of Messrs. R. B. Bayard, A. Reid, T. Paultney, jr., W. G. Bowdoin, and D. S. Bartlett; and of the Mer-W. G. Bowdoin, and D. S. Bartiett; and of the selections: Exchange, consisting of Messrs. Houghton, Athensen, Loud, Nesper, and Lee Madier, waited upon the Secretary of War to-day, to ask for an increase of Signal Service melhilies for that city. The committee was controlled to the Secretary, who promised to give careful attention to its request.

The subject of the appointment of a successor to Judge. The subject of the appointment of a successor to Judge.

Spence, Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department, is under consideration by Postmaster-Gene rsi Key, who has mentioned the name of Judge Freeman of Tennessee for the position. The appointment of Judge Freeman has not, however, been fully determined The President has appointed Jesse W. Griest of Penn-

sylvania to be agent for the Otoe Indians in Nebraska and James Lightner of Maryland to be agent for the Indians of the Santee Agency, Nebraska. Commodore A. C. Rhind has been ordered to duty as Lighthouse Inspector of the IIId District, in place of

Commodore George H. Cooper, detached from that duty and placed on waiting orders. The second trial of W. H. Ottman, indicted for the rob-

sury on June 2, 1875, was begun in the Criminal Court to-day. bery of the \$47,000 package for the United States Trea John Morrissey, jr., has been promoted to a second deutenantey in the Revenue marine service.

RIVAL TELEGRAPH COMPANIES. CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 29 .- In the Court of Common Pleas to-day, in the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company against the Marietta and Cin-

cinnati Railroad Company, as reorganized, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, Judge Burnett granted a perpetual injunction against the latter company restraining the use of the wire between this city and Parkersburg created in violation of existing contracts.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE. THE DISTURBANCES AT MAYENCE—THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AND THE BISMARCK-VON STOSCH QUAR-

LONDON, Thursday, March. 29, 1877. The Paris dispatch to The Times confirms the report of a collision at Mayence between Prussian and Hessian soldiers, on the Emperor's birthday. The Hessians got up a ball and the Prussians tried to force them seives in. On their being driven back, the Prussian soldiers collected outside and prevented the Hessians from quitting the ball-room. The officers vainly endeavored o pacify the combatants. Sabers were drawn on both sides, and the scuffle lasted till 5 o'clock in the morning.

Forty soldiers from one regiment are in the hospital Proceedings have been taken against the ringleaders. The Berlin dispatch to The Times states that interesting details have transpired relative to the solution of the von Stosch difficulty. Both Prince Bismarck and Gen. von Stosch were requested to submit reports to the Emperor. The Emperor, after perusing these reports, sent an autograph letter to Gen. von Stosch, saying he had arrived at the conclusion that Prince Bismarck did not mitend to attack Gen. von Stosch when making his remarks in the Reichstag, but only wished to inform the House that Gen. von Stosch had acted without his consent. The Emperor in conclusion points out that if Prince Bismarck thought it necessary to acquaint the House with his views concerning the proper application of surpluses this was a mere precautionary measure and no offense to Gen. von Stosch. The correspondent remarks: "This affair is of considerable constitutional importance. By enforcing the subordination of the German Ministers to the German Premier it establishes a principle in the dispatch of imperial business which has hitherto been anknown in the Prussian and other separate State Cabinets." von Stosch difficulty. Both Prince Bismarck and Gen.

RUSSIAN INDUSTRY ENCOURAGED. London, Thursday, March 29, 1877.

A special dispatch from Berlin to The Times has the following: "By an order of the Russian Government all locomotive and rolling stock purchased by Russian radways must henceforth be manufactured in Russia. This is another heavy blow to German industry. To enable the railways to obtain locomotives and carriages in Russia the Government will allow the mate rials to be imported duty free, and will pay premiums and substites to Russian manufacturers. The decree, which will be promulgated in a few days, seems at present applicable to new companies only; but to be gradually extended to existing companies as home manufacturers develope their works and can supply the demand.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

MINISTER SEWARD ASSAILED-CIVIL WAR IN JAPAN. SAN FRANCISCO, March 29,-The steamer Oceanie has arrived from Hong Kong, via Yokohama bringing over 400 Chinese, a greater number than has arrived by any one steamer for many months. She also brings the following news from Hong Kong, March 4, and Snanghat, March 3. Recent successes are reported from Gen. Tsos's army, which is fighting against the

forces of Yakub Beg.
Considerable scandal has been caused in Shaughal by public charges made by the United States Consul-General against Minister Geo. F. Seward, who was his predecssor in office. He accuses Mr. Seward of various crimes and misdemeanors, particularly the liberation of a pirate misternames, parteausis in and marderer from custody for a bribe of \$7,000. The affair causes consultrable exertenent, and has been made the subject of discourses from the pulpit. The documents have been sent to Washington for investigation.

Advices from Yotohamu, March 13, state that the in-surrection in the island of Kusin continues. The Govsurrection in the island of Kusia continues. The Government troops experience much difficulty on account of the mountainous country. Nevertheless, the rebeils have been driven from various positions and are now conflued to one stronghold south-cast of the City of Khaannout, the capital of the Province of Figo. The Imperial troops now at the sent of action number 15,000. The insurgent's force is unknown. There is little doubt that the rebellion will be suppressed in a short time, although the situation chosen is so strong, and preparations have been so abundant that reacter difficulties are presented than in previous similar outbreaks.

The enstones returns for 1876 show \$7,000,000 excess of exports over imports. The proposal of foreign resi-

times the sum he pays as municipal taxes. This is of course an unjust and arbitrary system of assessment.
The following is a compiled statement, as published: Number of buildings and lots in cities, 69,515; sugar

Brunet, contractor and trader of this city, has failed. His liabilities are about \$150,000. OTTAWA, March 29.-Mr. Blake's bill to suppress betting and pool-selling, now before the House, is

a copy of the bill recently emeted by the New-York Legislature. The act does not apply to lawful bets on a race, or awful sport. OTTAWA, March 29.—In the House of Comnons last night the Premier stated that the Government yould probably adopt some plan for the representation

of the Dominion at the International Exhibition at Parls, France, next year, but as yet they had not decided upon the particular manner in which that representation would be made. THE MASSACRE OF CHINAMEN.

THE COUNCIL OF NINE OF THE LABOR UNION HELD ACCOUNTABLE-THE OATHS OF THE ORDER.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.-The latest advices from Chico show that what is known as the Council of Nine is mainly responsible for the recent outrages. This committee was elected by the Labor Union for the trial of members for offenses against the order. As vacancies occurred the council filled them, and thus became independent of the order and commanded the obedience of members. It was soon found that the members were congenial spirits, and then came suggestions for the commission of the crimes which have since come to light, and many more that were never carried into execution. All the members of the council are now under arrest. Many members of the Labor Union evidently know nothing of the crimes of the Council of Nine, and believe the object of the order to be only to discourage the employment of Chinese by all lawful means. The oath administered in initiating members of the Labor Union is as follows:

I do solemnly swear that I will keep the secrets of the order. I further swear that I will assist any brother in need or distress as far as I am able. I further swear that I will aid in executing the laws of the Unite! States of America. So help me God. There is a secondary degree in the order, the oath to

I swear before God Almighty that I will carry out and obey all orders of the Council of Nine, whatever they may be. If I do not do so my life is forfeited and I may be put to death by this Council of Nine. All the members are not taken into the second degree.

The oath administered to a member of the Council of Nine has not yet been obtained, but it is understood to be of the most strict tronclad order.

The people of Chico now fear the insurance companies will cancel their risks in the town. New developments are being continually made. Some old officers declare that the Labor Union was cognizant of the acts of the Council of Nine, and that the council was merely used as a cloak for the order. It is positively asserted that the order in Sacramento and San José work on the same principles. The feeling coutinues very intense, and the people are nervous and excited over the situation.

THE ORIENTAL CONFLICT.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA AGREEING. WARLIKE ADDRESS TO THE SULTAN-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT DISPOSED TO ACCEPT THE PROTO-COL-MR. LAYARD TO BE SENT TO TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday, March 29, 1877. In the Chamber of Deputies to-day several speakers opposed the cession of territory to Montenegro. sentence was inserted in the address to the Sultan expressing confidence that in this matter the Government wid act conformably with the interests and dignity of the Empire. Another paragraph of the address approve the rejection of the proposals of the Conference. The address was almost unanimously adopted.

VIENNA, Thursday, March 29, 1877. The Political Correspondence publishes the following special dispatch from St. Petersburg, March 29. It needs onfirmation: "In consequence of an earnest request from Russia for a decisive answer upon the protocol question, the English Ministers after yesterday's council expressed their willingness to sign the protocol as drafted by Russia, leaving aside the question of demob-

BRUSSELS, Thursday, March 29, 1877.

Le Nord, the Russian organ, declares that the proposi tion for the simultaneous disarmament of Russia and Turkey is quite as inadmissible as that for the preliminary disarmament of Russia unless positive 'pledges are given for the Porte's submission to the decision of Eumoment when the Porte refuses to make peace with Montenegro, and fresh outrages are perpetrated by

LONDON, Thursday, March 29, 1877. It is announced that Mr. Layard, at present Minister of Great Britain at Madrid, has been appointed Embassador at Constantin sple during the absence of Sir H. G. Elliot. The Patt Malt Gazette's Berlin dispatch says:

It is understood that Prince Bismarck at yesterday's interview with Gen. Ignatieff engaged to support Russia's fresh proposals. Probably England, France, and Italy will shordly return their Embassadors to Constantinople or accredit special envoys provisionally. Austria has also intimated ner intention of doing the same.

A dispatch from Paris to Reuter's Telegram Company says it is reported that the pending negotiatious bear upon the question of the simultaneous disarmament of Russia and Turkey.

This afternoon's Pall Mall Gazette announces very prominently that England has consented to sign the protocol, Russia having agreed to make a formal agreement to demobilize, but probably in view of the fact that peace between Montenegro and Turkey is still in suspense, and that a renewal of hostilities might enlarge the theater of war. England proposes that the protocol become void should there be any failure to fulfill the engagement to

TENOR OF THE AGREEMENT.

The Pall Mail Gazette this afternoon says editorially on the above :

the above:

The news we print in another column will be found, we believe, substantially correct. The objections of her Majesty's Government to signing the protocol scena to have been overcome—by what concessions or engagements on the part of Russia we do not yet know. It may be taken for granted, now-ver, that the Carl has consonted to enter into an agreement to demobilize, and there is no reason to suppose that her Majesty's Government without a formal documentary engagement to be content without a formal documentary engagement to the off no effect unless disarmament actually takes place some of the objections disappear to the signature of the protocol before peace is concluded between the Porte and Montenerro. We abstant from any comment until the news has been confirmed and enlarged. What security there really is for disarmament, what demobilization may be supposed to mean by either Government, what effect this agreement is likely to have upon the demands of Montenerro and the temper of the Perte—these and various other questions may be left for the time. Our impression at this moment is that the English Government has been induced from various cames, operating both within and without the Cabinet, to strain a point in the hope of securing peace, and further that it may be a mistake to suppose that any such agreement as we hear of will secure peace. There are many disorderly elements in the question which the protocol cannot touch. The whole arrangement, so far as we understand it, only leaves Russia a wider choice and greater freedom in dealing with events favorable or unfavorable to her wishes, white as for the Turks, who may have their own more or less necurate ylews as to wint all these arrangements signify for their Empire, so far they are left out of account altogether.

The Times, in a leading article, takes a very gloomy

view of the situation. It says: TAXATION IN CUBA.

HAVANA, March 24.—The Government paper gives industrial statistics of the island intended to serve as a basis for the tax of 30 per cent which is to be levied on business profits, so that a merchant who makes \$1,000 will have to pay \$300 in gold. Instead of asking each person for a statement of his income, the Government intends to assume that his profits amount to five

Number of buildings and lots in eithes, 69,515; sugar plantations, 1,191; cofice plantations, 192; farms for raising cattle exclusively, 3,172; robaceo fields, 4,511; mail farms, 17,044; commercial houses, importers, 497; engar manufacturers, 161; other industries, 1,994; various classes of establishments, 16,269. The yearly production of city property is calculated at, net, \$13,473,136 65, farmshing for the 30 per cent fax, \$1,011,919 99.

The yearly production of rural property is calculated at, net, \$13,14,793 93, farmshing for the 30 per cent fax, \$2,01,81,593 92. Profits of industry and commerce calculated at \$16,073,327 41, farmshing for the 30 per cent tax \$4,821,998 22. Profits of professions and arts, \$1,14,799 93, farmshing \$394,499 67. The whole amount, therefore, expected to be raised by the Government through the 30 per cent tax on the whole Island of Cuba is calculated at \$17,113,433 32.

FOREIGN NOTES.

London, March 29.—Thomas Greener, a coal merchant of Darlington, has falsed. His liabilities are reported at \$1,000,000.

Montreal, Carlot of the carly stages of negotiations and indicated at \$16,000,000.

Montreal Carlot of the carly stages of negotiations and indicated at \$16,000,000.

Montreal Carlot of the carlot of the carly stages of negotiations and indicated at \$10,000,000.

Montreal Carlot of the carlot of the carly stages of negotiations and indicated at \$1,000,000. ing on the balance of power. These products, it is plain, England could never settle for them. If they take their part in the Eastern question they will do this for them-

BROTHERHOOD OF ENGINEERS.

PROPERTY OF THE READING RAILROAD COMPANY REQUIRED TO WITHDRAW FROM THE ORDER. PHILADELPHIA, March 29.-The General

Manager of the Reading Raitroad Company has issued a circular to the locomotive engineers employed on that road, the substance of which is contained in the follow-

In view of the recent high-handed interference with the business of rairroad companies and the serious and sometimes fatal consequences that have resulted to the innocent traveling puolic from the unjustifiable and arbitrary conduct of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers upon other rairroads, it has been deemed undvisable to retain in the employment of this company any one who is a member of that organization. If you are in such memberahip you will be called upon in a day or two to decide whether you desire to remain in the employment of the company by complying with the regulation resuring you to withdraw from the association referred to. It is not the desire of the company to derive its employées of any of the beneficial or life insurlation requiring you to withdraw from the association referred to. It is not the desire of the company to deprive its employes of any of the beneficial or its languages without offering in their stead greater benefits of a similar character, and it is therefore proposed by the company to essablish and endow a life and accident insurance fund, out of which the engineers, upon payment of a monthly sum less than previously paid, will receive greater benefits than those here done derived from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., March 29.—The jury in the are of soion T. Woolley, for the murder of his brother Frank torration in October hast, returned a verdict of neuroer in the cound degree.

OTTAWA, March 29.—The medals and diplomas for Offrawa, March 29.—The stonecutters in the employ of Mr. Davis, contractor for a portion of the Lachine cashs werks, struck for an advance of wages, their demands having been refused.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 29 .- On the afternoon of the 27th inst a muthry occurred on board the ship Jamestown, hence for San Francisco, lying off the Delaware Breakwater. Assistance was sont from the revenue cutter Hamilton and seven of the crew were placed in confinement.

RICHMOND, Va., March 29.—The Governor has vetoed the bill which proposed to lease the James Hiver and Kanawia Canal to Mason & Co. for 20 years. He intimates his readiness to call an extra session of the Legislature in case there is a desire to pass a bill for railread connection between Buchanan and Clifton Forge.

Buchanan and Clifton Forge.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 29.—In the Senate this afternoon a decision was reached in the Cox-Harmon contented election case. Joseph Cox, the contestor, was declared to be entitled to a seat as Judge of the Hamilton County Correct of Common Pleas by a vote of 20 to 16—a party vote, with the exception of Reece (Dem.), who voted with the Republicans to give the seat to Cox.